BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING

SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only Terms of Subscription to the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

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Only short notices will be admitted to the Local Column, at the following rates:

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Ten Lines, or more, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents a Line for each insertion.

FUNERAL NOTICES, MARRIAGES, &c.

Will be charged same as Advertisements, and must be paid for when handed in, or they will not appear.

The above Rates will be adhered to in all cases, and as we have to pay cash for everything in our business, we must demand cash.

May, 19, 1865 J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

LATEST NEWS.

Northern Advices of the 31st Ult.

THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

A North Carolinian on the Stand.

THE REBEL GENERAL ED. JOHNSON TESTIFIES.

The Mormons in a Quarrel.

General News.

Northern papers of the 31st ult., received yesterday, furnish us the following news from all quarters:

THE TRIAL.

On Thursday, the 30th ult., the first witness called for the prosecution was Lewis F. Bates, of Charlotte, N. C. He testified that Jefferson Davis stopped at his house on the 19th of April, and made an address from the steps. Davis received and read to the crowd a telegram from Gen. Breckinridge, dated Greensboro', April 19, as follows:

"President Lincoln was assassinated in the theatre on the night of the 14th inst.. Secretary Seward's house was entered on the same night, and he was repeatedly stabbed, and is probably mortally wounded."

The witness said that after reading this dispatch to the crowd, Davis said: "If it were to be done it were better it were well done." The day after Breckinridge and Davis conversed in the house of the witness on the subject of the assassination. Breckinridge remarked to Davis that he regretted it very much; it was unfortunate for the people of the South at the time.—The regret seemed to be because of sympathy for the South, and not because of the criminality of the act. Davis replied: "Well, General, I don't know. If it were to be done at all, it were better it were well done; and if the same were done to Andy Johnson, the beast, and Secretary Stanton, the job would then be complete."

Jacob Ritterspaugh testified that he was employed in Ford's Theatre when the President was shot. He saw the assassin run across the stage, and followed him. He found the door hard to open. When witness returned, Spangler struck him, saying, "For God's sake, don't say which way he (Booth) went!" Witness was called for Harrold, and said he had always been regarded as a light and trifling boy, and easily influenced. He was temperate in his habits and regular in his hours.

The rebel General Edward Johnson was called for the defence.

Gen. Howe said Johnson was educated at the United States Military Academy. It was a well-known condition precedent to an officer's receiving his commission, that he must take the oath of allegiance. That it was notorious that Johnson had borne arms against this Government, and came here with hands red with the blood of his loyal countrymen. To offer him as a witness was an insult to the court, and he moved he be ejected.

Gen. Aiken was glad the motion had been made. The introduction of such a man as the witness was the height of impertinance.

Mr. Aiken, of the counsel for the defence, said the Confederate officer, Jett, had already appeared as witness for the Government; therefore, no disrespect was intended by introducing this witness.

Judge Holt and others spoke, when General Howe withdrew his objection.

Gen. Johnson then testified that he is acquainted with a man representing himself as Von Steineker, who was a private in the Second Virginia Infantry. He never heard of a secret meeting such as that to which Von Steineker testified, having in view the assassination of the President; he never heard such a thing spoken of as desired; he never saw Booth in his camp, or heard of him till the assassination

FROM BRIGHAM YOUNGDOM.

A split among the quarrelsome Mormons is not a thing so unusual as to excite special remark; but a recent occurrence of the kind seems to be worthy of note. Joseph Smith, the son of the original Joseph, and a recognized high leader in the polygamous community, has become a convert to monogamy, and makes a dead set against the great Brigham Young. Joseph quotes his father and the Book of Mormon to show that both inculcate the doctrine that one wife—at a time—and no concubines, is the teaching of these recognized heads of the church. Joseph also makes a point, rather indirectly, against the loyalty of Brigham Young.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Nashville *Dispatch* of the 21st says: "The Mexican dollars in which Jefferson Davis paid off his body guard are jingling around the city to quite an extent. They were sold on the street at one dollar and fifty cents, with any number of purchasers. Some of the coins bear date as late as 1862, and all of them are bright as if they had just come from the mint."

John Bell was at Atlanta, Ga., at latest advices, and the rebel "Secretary of the Navy," Mallory, and Howell Cobb, were *en route* to Nashville under guard.

The surrender of Kirby Smith has caused a great relaxation in the rules governing the shipment of goods from New York to English, Spanish, and Mexican ports contiguous to Southern ports.

Major General Brannan has arrived at Louisville, Ky., from Nashville. The railroad between the two cities is repaired, and the trains are running regularly.

The rebel Senator Harris and a General Hamilton were captured recently at Cape Sable, Fla., while trying to escape from the country.

General Beauregard, of whom we have heard very little for the past two months, was in New Orleans on the 22d, and registered his name at General Banks' headquarters as a paroled rebel officer.

Sherman's reports and correspondence have been ordered to be published by the War Department.

Gold closed on the 30th at New York at 136 2-3.

In Burlington, Vt., on the 30th ult., two rebel officers, who gave their names as Lewis Castleman and O. J. Murray, were arrested on board the steamer United States. They asserted that they were on their way from Montreal to New York to surrender themselves to General Dix. Sanders and Tucker accompanied them to the cars at Montreal. Both the prisoners were intimates of those notorious parties. They are now in jail, waiting the orders of Gen. Dix.

The rebel General Longstreet has received permission from the President to visit Washington on private business, and will arrive here in a few days.

THE REV. MR. SKINNER preached a sermon in the Baptist Church yesterday, which considering the position that gentleman held in Confederate times, was somewhat unexpected in its general tone, and created quite a sensation. He referred to the government of the United States as one of the best, most magnanimous and strongest in the world. In explaining his changed opinions he admitted that the South had undoubtedly committed not a few sins in the recent war and in bringing it about. He advised a cheerful submission to the present condition of affairs and exhorted his hearers to be true and loyal to the goverement and to meet friendly advances with a good grace. There were not a few tearful eyes in his audience, and the general verdict was that he had taken a position consistent with his duty as a christian leader. He stated that he had had the honor of shaking hands with President Johnson, and represented him as a just, honorable and God fearing man.

Mr. Skinner is entitled to no little credit for this bold, manly and truly christian-like address, and we hope its influence will be extended as it well deserves to be.

A NATIONAL BANK.—A project is on foot in this City to re-establish one of our banks under the new National Banking system. The revived institution will probably be called "The First National Bank of Raleigh." We are gratified to be able to chronicle this movement. It is but another indication of the return of peace and consequent business prosperity.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI RALEIGH, MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1865. NO 173

FROM WILMINGTON.

We glean the following items relative to Wilmington, from the *Herald*, the new Union paper published there:

Health of the City.

A report has gone abroad, and is to some extent current in our own midst, that Wilmington is exceeding'y sickly. This report is not only very erroneous, but very injurious to the welfare of the town, and it behooves all good citizens to make every exertion to contradict it. Earlier in the season the city was filled with refugees and released Federal prisoners, among whom, owing largely to their physical condition on arriving here, the mortality was very great. Many military officers and other new residents whom the national occupation brought here, have also been subject to slight illness—generally, however, the ordinary acclimating that invariably follows a change of climate. But at no time has any infectious or malignant disease prevailed here, nor is there any at present. Indeed, owing to the admirable cleanliness of our streets and places under military orders, the city was never more healthy than at the present time.

A National Bank.

It is understood that negotiations are pending for the establishment of a banking house in this city on the basis of a national banking law. Several well known capitalists are interested in the movement, whose enterprize and energy is a guarantee of success. Such an institution is much needed in this region, and will prove of incalculable benefit in resuming business generally. Our people have ample securities, but are utterly devoid of money with which to resume their occupations. With a healthy bank in our midst, having ample capital to loan on undoubted security, we shall soon have prosperity again.

Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

We are pleased to learn that the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company have determined upon re-opening their road to the public at the earliest possible moment, and that they are possessed of funds to put the roadway in good repair. A large force of workmen is now employed on the line, driving the labor with a commendable energy. The bridge over the Great Pee Dee has to be replaced, which is the most considerable job that prevents the immediate re-opening of the road. As soon as this bridge is replaced we are advised that trains will commence running between this place, Florence and the far South.

Cheering.

Once again matters and things begin to assume their wonted appearance in Wilmington, and the constant influx of goods of almost every description is indeed cheering, while the improvements of one kind and another is gratifying in the extreme.—Among the many changes that have taken place, none is more conspicuous than the neat saloon that has been fitted up by Mr. Fay on North Water street.

Mr. Fay is a gentleman of the old obliging, ever ready to accommodate; and those who visit his saloon will fail to be pleased, as his tables are always supplied with the best the market affords, and his viands are surpassed by none in the city.

Horse Thieves.

We learn that on Tuesday night last the stables of Dr. J. Francis King and Mr. Harris Northrop, of this city, were entered by thieves and a horse taken from each. Sleeping above the horse of Mr. Northrop were two soldiers, who report some noise as having occurred during the night, but regarded it as nothing unusual. We also learn from the same gentleman, that a ruffian, supposed to be of this character, made his his appearance on the piazza of Mr. N. G. Daniel's residence a few nights since, and being asked his business and making no reply, Mr. D. fired two shots at him without effect, making him get off in hot haste. He returned again however in about an hour's time, but made no attempt at rascality.

Committed to Jail.

Lewis Ganey and Isam Cumbo, both of Brunswick county, have been committed to the jail of this city, for twelve days each, for obtaining rations from the government as destitute people, while they have land and stock, and had not suffered by either army, and had not attempted to sell any stock or other property to obtain food.

Gen. Howard's Farewell to His Army.

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, the Christian soldier, who will be remembered by our citizens for his many kindnesses towards them during his short stay in Raleigh, issued the following order to his troops on the occasion of his leaving them to accept the Commissionership of the Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs:

Hdqs. Army of the Tennessee,
Alexandria, Va., May 22, 1855.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Tennessee: While participating in the common feeling of satisfaction that the work of subduing the enemies of our country has been so thoroughly accomplished, it is with a feeling of real sadness that I part from my companions in arms.

It was with many misgivings that I accepted the vacancy created by the death of your able and much-loved commander, General McPherson. But I found the most cordial and constant support throughout the Army, and take a pleasure and pride in attributing your uniform success to that united action which your generous confidence created.

Should you be called to other fields for active service, you have in my successor, General Logan, an able, earnest, untiring soldier to lead you.

With a feeling of tender recollection which binds us to our late Chief Magistrate, who has poured out his own blood in the common sacrifice, I propose to you for a life motto, his words: "With malice towards none, with charity for all, and firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right." These words are the truthful, practical, singular bequest that he has left us, and may we cherish them, not only as the expression of his life, but as a precept which shall be the ground-work of perpetual union in this land!

Now, to the army, I say farewell—well done, noble body of men, God bless you and reward you for all your fidelity and sacrifice.

So long as the old flag remains the emblem of these States, united, let it be granted an honor to the true-hearted soldier, or to his memory, that he fought in this army. O. O. HOWARD, Major Gen.

A. M. VAN DYKE, Ass't. Adjt. Gen.

Messrs. B. P. Williamson & Co., Fayetteville st., have a large stock of provisions on hand, and we advise all who wish to purchase to give them a call.

We learn that the Rev. Dr. Mason, of the Episcopal Church, read the usual prayer for the President of the United States yesterday. We are glad to hear this, and also to learn that Dr. Mason was absent from the city on Thursday last, and that his church would have been open had he been at home.

Dr. Mason has never prostituted the pulpit to dabble in politics or preach blood.

THEATRE.

Newbern, N. C

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

June 5-tf

MRS. GRANGER'S HOTEL,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

PERSONS PASSING THROUGH THIS PLACE will find a well-supplied TABLE, always ready on the arrival of each Train.

Connected with the above is a BAR, well stocked with the best

Ales, Wines, &c

THE ONLY LICENSED BAR IN TOWN.

je5 1m CASSERLY & CO

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I WISH TO SELL MY PLACE KNOWN AS SPRINGfield in Franklin county It contains seven hundred and twenty-one acres; one half cleared the other in original forest. Residence good, with sundry out-houses suitable for tenants. A splendid orchard of 4000 choice fruit trees, good water, several mineral springs on the land and many others near it, a light, fertile soil, beautiful situation, and many other advantages attend the place. It is near the R. & G. R. R., four miles from Kittrell's, seven from Louisburg, and seven from Franklinton. Address P. H. WINSTON,
June 5-1t Kittrell's, N. C.

UNION MEETINGS IN WAKE.

UNION MEETINGS AT ALLEN JENKINS' AND CEDAR FORK.

THERE WILL BE A UNION MEETING AT THE house of Allen Jenks, on Friday, the 9th of June. There will be a Union Meeting at Cedar Fork on Saturday, the 10th of June.

It is expected that Col. Russ, C. J. Rogers, Esq., and J. L. Pennington, Esq., will be present to address the people at both places. Other gentlemen will also be invited to attend and address the people. June 5-

UNION MEETING AT HOLLY SPRINGS.

THERE WILL BE A UNION MEETING AT HOLLY Springs on Saturday, the 17th of June, when is expected a number of gentlemen will be present to address the citizens who may assemble. June 5-

H. MAHLER.

Fayetteville St.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

MANUFACTURER OF

JEWELRY AND ENGRAVER

☞ Cash Paid for old Gold and Silver.

May 31-tf

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public generally that he is now prepared, as heretofore, to do all kind of

Saddle and Harness Repairing,

in best manner and with promptness, at his Shop, first story under Masonic Hall. Patronage earnestly solicited. May 30

AN INTERESTING BOOK.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

GIVING A DESCRIPTION OF THE CLIMATE, soil, products, population, &c., &c., interspersed with narrations of events, anecdotes, &c.

Can be had at the Progress Office. Price 25 cents.—When ordered by mail a stamp must be enclosed to pay postage. May 29 1w

LOST.

A FULL HANDLE RIDING WHIP, PEARL. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at the Provost Marshal's Office.

May 12-tf

Ladies' and Gentlemens'

ICE CREAM

AND

SODA WATER

SALOON

McKimmon's Store, One Door from Morgan Street, on Fayetteville.

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR LADIES

May 31-tf

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., April 27th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 32.

TO REMOVE A DOUBT WHICH SEEMS TO EXIST in the minds of some of the people of North Carolina it is hereby declared that by virtue of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 1, 1863, all persons in this State heretofore held as slaves are now free; and that it is the duty of the Army to maintain the freedom of such persons.

It is recommended to the former owners of the freedmen to employ them as hired servants at reasonable wages. And it is recommended to the freedmen that when allowed to do so, they remain with their former masters, and labor faithfully so long as they shall be treated kindly and paid reasonable wages, or that they immediately seek employment elsewhere in the kind of work to which they are accustomed. It is not well for them to congregate about towns or Military Camps. They will not be supported in idleness.

By command of Major General Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
May 20-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

MRS. FENTRESS'

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE

NO. FIFTEEN, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK, WITH without Lodging. May 12-

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

A Union Paper at the Capital of North Carolina.

Having determined to remain in Raleigh and make the PROGRESS one of the permanent fixtures of the Capitol of the State, we appeal to our friends throughout the State to exert themselves to extend its circulation.

Bastiles, prisons and courts of star chamber having been abolished by the Union armies, and the old flag having again been unfurled on the capitol of our good old State, never again to be lowered by the hand of treason, the people can read those papers that advocate their principles and express their own sentiments, without the fear of the rack or the stake; and it is our determination to make THE PROGRESS worthy the confidence of the intelligent masses.

We have associated with us in the editorial management of the paper gentlemen of experience and of acknowledged talent and ability, and we shall spare neither labor or expense to render the paper worthy of the capitol of the State and a welcome visitor in every loyal family.

Though it is our determination to make the PROGRESS a live newspaper, we shall not ignore those great questions that so deeply affect our immediate future and which must be speedily acted upon and settled. We shall give to the administration of PRESIDENT JOHNSON an active and zealous support, and will exert whatever of power or influence we may possess to restore harmony, peace and prosperity to our native State. We love North Carolina, and all our efforts, and every of talents we may possess, or shall be able to command in the management of the paper, shall be employed for the preservation of the one and to increase the prosperity of the other.

In the management of our publications we shall know no North, no South, no East, no West, but will labor earnestly and continually for the welfare of our whole country.

THE WEEKLY PROGRESS.

The publication of which has been interrupted by the derangement of the mails, will be resumed immediately, and we make an earnest appeal to our friends to exert themselves in extending its circulation.

May 4th, 1865. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

THE PRESENT PROPRIETOR BEING DESIROUS of devoting his time to other business, offers for sale

The Daily and Tri-Weekly Bulletin

AND

WEEKLY CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Together with everything connected with and belonging to the publication of said Newspapers.

In the office are one large Power Press, (Northrop Cylinder); three Washington Hand Presses, and one Briggs' Card Press—all in good order—and a very large quantity of type and materials of all kinds.

The BULLETIN and CATAWBA JOURNAL are old established papers—were in operation before the war—and have always enjoyed a liberal patronage.

To one acquainted with the business this presents one of the finest openings North or South. The position of Charlotte, in the midst of a country unsurpassed in rich agricultural and mineral productions; the centre of a network of railroads all of which will doubtless soon be in successful operation, warrants us in the assertion that it is destined at no distant day to become one of the most flourishing and prosperous inland towns in the Southern States.

An immediate application will secure a bargain. Address PROPRIETOR DAILY BULLETIN,
June 1-2t Charlotte, N. C.

☞ Raleigh Standard and Progress, Newbern Times and Richmond Times copy, each two times, and send bill to Bulletin office.

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,

119 and 121 Nassau Street,

NEW YORK.

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

BOOKS, MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS & STATIONERY.

Solicit orders from News Agents, Sutlers and others.

Our facilities are better than those of any other house and as we take whole editions of the

LEADING WEEKLIES AND MONTHLIES,

Our prices are the lowest. Send us your orders or send for our Trade List.

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
Nos. 119 AND 121 NASSAU STREETS,
May 29-eod6t NEW YORK.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

(D. C. Murrays' old Stand.)

HAVING OBTAINED THE PROPER PERMIT TO sell the articles, enumerated below, we would respectfully ask consignments from Farmers and others who have such articles to dispose of:

Cotton Cloth, Cotton Yarns, Bacon, Flour, Lard, Syrup, Sugar, Rice, Meal, Corn, Oats, Wheat, Long Forage, Bran, Ship Stuff, Tallow, Wax, Candles, Soap, Fish, Lambs, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, and Vegitables of all kinds.

—REFERS TO—

President and Superintendent Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
President and Superintendent North Carolina Railroad Company.
John Sloan, Greensboro', N C
L S Williams, Charlotte, N C
S Frankfort, Salisbury, N C
Tilghman & Cooke, Weldon, N C
E A Williams, President Exchange Bank, Clarkesville, Virginia
E A Rawlins, Woodsworth, Virginia
RALEIGH, N C, May 18th, 1865. tf

READ BROTHERS & CO.,

STRAW GOODS, HATS, CAPS, Etc.

—:o:—

380 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK,

W. B. SYMMES.

June 1-6m

TO THE PEOPLE OF GRANVILLE COUNTY.

YOU ARE AWARE THAT A SHORT TIME SINCE I was charged with stealing a mule, and sent to Raleigh for trial. The charges have been investigated by Gen. Heath, and found to be false. I was honorably acquitted. I was also charged with disloyalty, but this charge, like the other, was decided to be untrue.

Very respectfully,
May 31-1w* GEO. B. THOMASON.

DAILY PROGRESS

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, JUNE 5 1865.

For Latest News & New Advertisements See First Page

The Amnesty Proclamation.

The long-talked of Amnesty Proclamation of our new President has at last appeared, and will be found in our issue this morning. It revokes and considerably enlarges the provisions of the proclamations issued by President Lincoln in 1863–'64. In those proclamations the list of exclusions were included under six separate heads, while the scope is, by the recent document, enlarged to embrace eight additional classes of persons. The list of 1863–'64 was as follows:

First—The civil and diplomatic agents of the Confederacy.

Second—The judicial officers who deserted their posts to join the rebellion.

Third—Military officers above the rank of Colonel, and naval officers above the rank of Lieutenant.

Fourth—Deserters from the United States Congress.

Fifth—Officers who resigned commissions in the service of the United States to join the rebellion.

Sixth—Rebel officers or agents charged with inhumanity to United States prisoners of war.

To this list of exceptions President Johnson has added the following:

Seventh—Persons absent from the country for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—*Officers educated at West Point or at the Naval Academy.*

Ninth—*All the pretended Governors of rebel States.*

Tenth—All who left their homes at the North to cast their lot with the rebellion.

Eleventh—Pirates and raiders in the British Provinces.

Twelfth—Persons in military, naval, or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds as prisoners of war, &c.

Thirteenth—*Volunteers for the rebellion worth $20,000.*

Fourteenth—Persons who have taken the oath of allegiance and broken it.

With the exception of the clause excluding volunteers in the rebel army worth $20,000, the documents of the two Presidents present but little difference. We suppose that Mr. Johnson took it for granted that the wealthy portion of the rebellious communities were intelligent enough to appreciate the condition of affairs, and in case they have opposed the government by armed resistance, they did it with their eyes open, and accepted the consequences of a failure. This is probably the occasion of his discrimination in this particular. He has not disturbed the masses, and most of the poorer classes can, on taking the prescribed oath, become citizens of the United States in the fullest sense of the term. This provision comes home to the people more than any other, and will probably disqualify more of our citizens than any of the others. Including this prohibition, there are but few men who have done anything for the Confederacy who will now be allowed to exercise the right of suffrage, or any other of the many rights of citizenship. In fact, the proclamation disqualifies, in every respect, more than half of the voters of the South. The bogus Governors, the ingrates from West Point and Annapolis, suffer alike a just punishment for their complicity with the rebel authorities and their ingratitude to the Government that made them. It includes every responsible class and on the whole, the document is sweeping in its scope, and throws the whole burden and responsibility of the different State governments interested into the hands of a class of men who have heretofore been kept down by the laboring aristocrats who have held the reins of power. In short, with the exception of that portion of them who were sore-headed in their dealings with the Davis dynasty, and the very few who had patriotism enough to cause them to remain inactive, or the many whose cowardice led to the same result, the aristocrats are deposed from power effectually, and for the present debarred from the use of any of the privileges and immunities derived from the rights of citizenship. In other words, they are placed politically on a level with the negro, being amenable to criminal and taxation laws without a voice in making them. As regards the tax laws, however, their interest in them will cease when the confiscation laws are enforced.

A great many good men will suffer inconvenience, but it will be temporary. It is the intention of the Government to be lenient; and with that idea in view, the closing proviso of the proclamation, allowing "special application to be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes," was made. The "peace and dignity" of the United States will be preserved in extending such clemency, and where the facts of the case justify it, it will be liberally extended.

Union Meeting at New Hill.

We attended a Union Meeting at the house of R. M. Brown, Esq., New Hill District, on Saturday last. The place where the meeting was held is twenty-two miles from Raleigh, on the Haywood road, and within a mile or two of the Chatham county line. There were quite a number of persons present from Chatham, and we suppose at least two hundred voters belonging to Wake.

We found the people eager to form a new State Government and return to the Union.—The secession element in that neighborhood, never very strong, has entirely disappeared, and a universal determination never to vote for or trust secessionists again was expressed.

The meeting was addressed by C. J. Rogers, Esq., Col. Russ and ourself, and for four hours we never saw a more attentive audience.

The resolutions of the Raleigh meeting were adopted, together with two additional resolutions recommending C. J. Rogers, W. H. Hood and J. L. Pennington for the State Convention, and Col. J. P. H. Russ as the first choice of the meeting to represent this Congressional District in the Congress of the United States.

This was our first visit to this section of the county and we were most favorably impressed with all that we saw and heard. The people are intelligent, social and hospitable; and though they have lost much by the operations of raiders and stragglers, we were glad to learn that most of them had provisions for present use, and that their crop prospects were fair. Oats, wheat and corn along the road looked well, and we noticed some wheat already in the shock.

We are indebted to Mr. Brown and others for their hospitality and kindness, and we assure the good people of that section that we shall endeavor to visit them again one of these days.

Proclamation of the President—Reorganization of State Government in North Carolina.

We give in full in this issue the two important proclamations of the President of the United States relative to amnesty, and the reorganization of a loyal State Government in North Carolina.

We have thought, and still think, that in the event it had been deemed necessary to appoint a Military Governor for this State, that Gen. Schofield, the Department Commandant, would have been the best selection that could have been made; but as it was thought best to appoint a Provisional Governor, whose duties should be purely civil, the President has acted wisely, in our opinion, in selecting Mr. Holden, and the appointment will meet the hearty approval of all the loyal men of the State. Mr. Holden is thoroughly acquainted with the condition of our people, he knows their wants, and his devotion to their interests, and sympathy with them, will enable him to do more to restore civil law and social order than any other man in the State.

We suppose the Provisional Governor will proceed at once to have the loyal citizens enrolled and issue proclamations for election of State officers; and with Mr. Holden to control the civil department and General Schofield the military Department, we may soon expect to see the State back in the Union.

It will be seen from the proclamation that the jurisdiction of the Federal Court for the District of North Carolina will be at once restored, R. P. Dick, Esq., having been appointed Judge; and that assessors of taxes and collectors of customs and internal revenue, as well as all necessary appointments for carrying the mails are ordered to be made. Thus it will be seen that the Government is doing all in its power to restore North Carolina to all the rights and privileges that her people forfeited by the act of secession, and it now becomes the duty, of all good citizens to co-operate cheerfully and cordially in the great work. Governor Holden and General Schofield will perform all the duties that may devolve upon them, and if the whole people will but come fully up to the measure of theirs. the work will soon be accomplished. As North Carolina was among the last to go out of the Union, let her be among the first to get back.

The Ration Question.

We learn that some of our citizens, secessionists we suppose, are blaming us because their rations are cut off. This is in keeping with other attempts to persecute and injure us. So far from being responsible for the action of the Commandant of the Department in this matter, we made, in addition to what we said in the *Progress* of the 30th ult., a personal appeal to Gen. Schofield to assist the really destitute until they could manage to take care of themselves. Gen. Schofield understands his duty, and will perform it without dictation from any source.

If the really deserving cannot draw rations, they have only to thank those leeches who imposed on the military by asking and receiving from the agents of the government what they did not need. We have heard from high authority, that persons in Raleigh have drawn rations and then peddled them around town for money; and it was on account of these impositions, by dishonest persons, in part, that the privilege of drawing rations was withdrawn.

The poor know who their friends are without being informed by these street loungers.

We learn that some persons have been arrested at Wilmington for drawing rations when they did not need assistance, and we doubt not but a rigid examination would develop a few similar cases here.

FLAG RAISING.—The Stars and Stripes were hoisted over the old United States Mint at Charlotte, on the 2d instant. A salute was fired by the 3d New York Battery, after which the crowd was addressed by Gen. Ruger, Col. Thomas, and Col. Packard. The *Bulletin* says, while "all the speeches were brimming over with patriotism they were couched in the best of spirit, and nothing was said calculated to give offence to any."

THE Charlotte and Wilmington papers announce that last Thursday was duly observed in those places as a day of fasting and prayer.

GEN. PALMER has been relieved from command in the Newbern Department, and is succeeded by Gen. Paine.

Minnesota sent to the war more than half her voting population, 23,321 boys in blue out of 42,437 voters.

Reconstruction in North Carolina.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

HOLDEN TO BE PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

A CONVENTION TO BE CALLED.

Voters to Take the Amnesty Oath.

SLAVERY VIRTUALLY ABOLISHED.

United States Court Opened.

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

By the President of the United States of America—A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, The fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States is by the Constitution made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, as well as Chief Civil Executive Officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

AND WHEREAS, The rebellion which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the Government thereof, in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has, in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of North Carolina of all civil Government:

AND WHEREAS, It becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of North Carolina in securing them in the enjoyment of a republican form of Government. Now,

Therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility enjoyed, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby appoint William W. Holden Provisional Governor of the State of North Carolina, whose duty it shall be at the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention composed of delegates to and chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a Republican form of State Government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence; provided that in any election that may be hereafter held for chosing delegates to any State Convention, as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the Oath of Amnesty, as set forth in the President's Proclamation of May 29, A. D. 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution, and laws of the State of North Carolina in force immediately before the 20th day of May, A. D. 1861—the date of the so-called ordinance of Secession—and the said convention, when convened, or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the Constitution and laws of the State, a power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union have righteously exercised from the orgin of the Government to the present time. And I do hereby direct,

First. That the Military Commander of the Department and all officers and persons in the military and naval service aid and assist the said Provisional Governor in carrying into effect this Proclamation, and they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State Government herein authorized.

Second. That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States the administration whereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third. That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate for appointment Assessors of Taxes, Collectors of Customs and Internal Revenue and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and put in execution the revenue laws of the United States, within the geographical limits aforesaid. In making appointments the preference shall be given qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed; but if suitable residents of the districts shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth. That the Postmaster General proceed to establish postoffices and post routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within the said State, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment, but if suitable residents are not found there, to appoint agents, &c., from other States.

Fifth. That the District Judge for the Judicial District in which North Carolina is included proceed to hold courts within said State in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress. The Attorney General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment, confiscation and sale, property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State in all matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Federal courts.

Sixth. That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department within said geographical limits, and put in in operation all acts of Congress in relation to Naval Affairs having application to the said State.

Seventh. That the Secretary of the Interior put into active force the laws relating to the Interior Department applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth. ANDREW JOHNSON.

{L. S.}

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

AMNESTY

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S TERMS TO THE REBELS.

RESTORATION OF PROPERTY EXCEPT SLAVES

Exception of Certain Offenders.

PRETENDED GOVERNORS UNDER THE BAN.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 29, 1865.

Whereas, The President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and on the 26th day of March, A. D eighteen hundred and sixty-four, did, with the object to suppress the existing Rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons, who had directly or by implication participated in the said Rebellion; and

Whereas, Many persons who had so engaged in said Rebellion have, since the issuance of said proclamations, failed or neglected to take the benefit offered thereby; and

Whereas, many persons, who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder, by reason of their participation directly or by implication in said Rebellion, and continued in hostility to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon.

To the end, therefore, that the authority of the Government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be re-established, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, *do proclaim and declare* that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing Rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in Rebellion have been instituted; but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following to wit:

"I (blank) do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing Rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God."

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

First. All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents, of the pretended Confederate Government.

Second. All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the Rebellion.

Third. All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of colonel in the army or lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth. All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the Rebellion.

Fifth. All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the Army or Navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the Rebellion.

Sixth. All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh. All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the Rebellion.

Eighth. All military and naval officers in the Rebel service who were educated by the Government in the Military Academy at West Point or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth. All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth. All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so called Confederates States, for the purpose of aiding the Rebellion.

Eleventh. All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British Provinces from the United States.

Twelfth. All persons who at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth. All persons who have voluntarily participated in said Rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth. All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's Proclamation of December 8, A. D. 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said Proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate, provided, that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefit to the people, and guard the Government against fraud.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United Stats to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

{L. S.}

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Union Meeting at New Hill, Wake County.

JUNE 3rd, 1865.

The Union meeting appointed to be held at this place was organized by the appointment, of D H. Garden Chairman, and J. M. Holleman Secretary.—On motion of R. M. Brown, the following committee were appoint to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting: R. M. Brown, Charman; W. H. Bennett, W. C. Barker, J. C. Sugg, Merril Olive, James Johnson and O. J. Upchurch.

After seting for a short time the committee returned and repoted the following

RESOLUTIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That we hail, with feelings of gratification and pleasure, the termination of the late rebellion in the Southern States, by which North Carolina is enabled to enjoy again the blessings of peace and liberty under the Constitution and the Union.

2. *Resolved*, That in addition to the grateful allegiance which we owe to the Union for having secured our prosperity and liberty in the past, we feel that a further debt of gratitude is due from us for its noble sacrifice of blood and treasure in rescuing us from the tyranny and oppression by which the frenzied ambition of bad and reckless men has crushed us for the last four years; forcing our citizens into their armies to fight against the flag of their country, and to become instruments for fixing despotism and slavery upon themselves and their children; robbing us of our substance to accomplish the same unhallowed ends; and hushing our remonstrances and complaints by dungeons and halters, that they might impose upon the world an appearance of unity and accord in purposes and crimes at which the consciences of all good men, and the inborn impulses of American freemen must revolt with horror and disgust.

3. *Resolved*, That as we are now enabled to act as freemen, it is the duty of every good citizen to co-operate promptly and energetically with the general government in restoring law and order, and in establishing a true and loyal government in the State.

4. *Resolved*, That we acknowledge the necessity and good policy of retaining a military force in the State until a State government is put in operation, and all combined resistance to the laws and the peace of society is suppressed. But we desire as speedy action as possible to be taken to establish the civil authority; and we believe the best mode of initiating the same to be by assembling a Convention of the people in the City of Raleigh, as early as practicable.

5. *Resolved*, That we approve the policy of the President, as indicated in his recent addresses, and will aid him, as far as possible, in carrying it out in North Carolina, that rebellion may be made odious, a just and loyal tone of public sentiment established, and the legitimate authority of the government recognised and respected, as the only means of preserving our liberties, securing the general prosperity of the people, and perpetuating the inestimable rights and privileges so dearly purchased by the blood of our fathers, and handed down as a priceless inheritance to their children.

6. *Resolved*, That we deplore the untimely death of President Lincoln, and regard his assassins as objects of execration and loathing to the civilized world. That we unite with our countrymen generally in lamenting that he was cut off in the midst of his usefulness when his course and pledges gave so much promise of continued good to the nation.

7. *Resolved*, That we are gratified that the office of President, thus rendered vacant, has devolved on a native of this State; and that we have confidence in the honesty and integrity of President Johnson, and in his devotion to the Constitution and Union of the States.

8. *Resolved*, That we would also express our entire confidence in the ability, integrity, and patriotism of another native son of North Carolina; and in the event of an election for the office of Governor, which we believe should soon be held, we cheerfully recommend, as the first choice of the people therefor, W. W. HOLDEN—their great Conservative champion—whom they should delight to reward and honor.

Resolved, That we, the voters of New Hill District, recommend as suitable gentlemen to represent the county of Wake in the State Convention, which it is expected will soon assemble, W. H. Hood, C. J. Rogers and J. L Pennington.

Resolved, That we expect soon to be called upon to elect a member of Congress, and we therefore take great pleasure in recommending our friend and countyman, Col. J. P. H. Russ as being our first choice to fill that position.

The resolutions were read and unanimously adopted; after which the large assemblage was addressed by C. J. Rogers, Esq., J. L. Pennington, Esq., and Col. J. P. H. Russ, the speeches of all of them being well received by the two to three hundred persons present.

After a request that the *Standard* and *Progress* and other loyal papers publish the proceedings, and the usual vote of thanks to the officers, the meeting adjourned. D. H. GARDNER, Ch'm.

J. M. HOLLEMAN, Sec'y.

GEO. W. DILL,

COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT.

And Agent for Murray's North Carolina Steamship Line to Newbern and Morehead City, N. C.

*** Special attention paid to the shipment and sale of Naval Stores and Cotton. Cash advancements made on consignments. GEO. W. DILL.

May 29-dtf

NORTH STATE IRON & BRASS WORKS.

OUR FOUNDRY AND SHOPS ARE NOW OPEN, and we are prepared to receive and fill orders for all kinds Mill Castings and Mill Irons, Bridge Bolts, and Castings of all kinds. We will repair Saw Mills and Gum Saws, and anything of the kind in our line.

We keep constantly on hand Cane Mills, Sheet Iron, Band Iron, all sizes, Axes, Shovels, Grindstones, Plows, Points, Bands and Bolts, Old Dominion Nails, &c., &c.

May 23-2w. SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

HOUSE WANTED.

ANY ONE HAVING A SMALL HOUSE FOR Rent, will consult his interest by making the fact known at the PROGRESS OFFICE. The highest rent will be paid. May 30-1w

DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Raleigh. Office at his residence.

May 29-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1865.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE PROGRESS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to act as agents for the PROGRESS in their several localities; and they will receive and transmit subscriptions and advertisements at our published rates:

VESTAL & JOY, "Times" office, Newbern, N. C,
J. B. WHITAKER Goldsboro', N. C.
T. S. WHITAKER, Wilmington, N. C.
S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, New York City, and 10 State street, Boston, Mass.

Other agents will be announced as soon as the arrangements can be made.

Where there are no agents persons can send money by mail. No paper sent until the subscription is paid.

THE LOCAL COLUMN.

LETTERS FOR CITIZENS.—It is probably not generally known to our citizens that letters are conveyed for them in the army mail. We learn there are now a number of letters for citizens in the Postoffice at this place. No doubt the clerks, whom we have ever found kind and obliging, would be glad to deliver them to their owners, and the recipients equally as glad to get them. Letters, papers &c., are conveyed for citizens by the army mail to any point on our railroads

The Local, for his own protection, begs leave to announce that Mr. Holden *has* returned from Washington, and that he reached home, *via* Newbern, on Saturday evening. What he saw, heard or did, or what he thinks will be done, and when, where and how, we know not, as we have had no conversation with him since his return.

PRIZE FIGHT.—A prize fight occurred just outside of our City on last Saturday evening between James Flaniugan, 3d N. Y., and — Brooks, 48th N. Y. Flaniugan got the first knock down and drew the first blood, and after five rounds was victorious. Our informant says the rules of the "ring" were scrupulously observed, and the fight conducted in a quiet and orderly manner! (We presume they went upon the principle of the "seecsh"—to have a *peaceable war.*) Both parties were considerably "bunged up"—just like both parties in the late war. No bets except by a few private parties.

A jack-legged preacher gave as his excuse for trying to preach that the Scriptures commanded that the Gospel should be preached to every "critter"—"Very true," said a bystander, "but the Scriptures do not command that every 'critter' should preach." Another preacher, on its being insinuated to him that he had not sufficient talent to preach an edifying sermon, said that the Scriptures declared the foolishness of preaching was made the means of salvation. "But," said his friend, "that is quite a different thing from foolish preaching."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—As Rev. Mr. Pritchard, minister of the Baptist church in this place, was driving out with his wife and child in a buggy on last Friday afternoon, the horse took fright and ran away. Mr. P. was thrown violently upon the ground and stunned, and it was some hours before he recovered his consciousness. His friends were for a time, much alarmed at his condition. His wife and child escaped with little or no injury.

THEATRICAL.—Our friends at Newbern are enjoying a theatrical treat, as reference to our advertising columns will show. Mr. H. M. Jenkins, formerly of the Wilmington theatre, has opened there for a season of comedy, farce, and vaudeville, with an excellent company. We hope he will be well patronized, and *ergo* that he will succeed.

RAIN.—We learn that on Saturday afternoon last there was quite a heavy rain in and around Goldsboro'. There was also a good rain within a short distance of our City, but it did not reach us. Our vegetation can hardly be said to be suffering, but light showers occasionally would be beneficial.

HORSE AT AUCTION.—A fine dark iron gray horse, in excellent order, and represented to be a good riding and harness horse, well gaited and only six years old, was sold by Mr. Towles, Auct., on Saturday last. He was bid off at $100.

NEW STYLE OF HEAD DRESS.—If the proper persons could be found for the occasion, a number of the following new style of head dresses, described by the Charlotte *Bulletin*, might be appropriately worn in the streets of Raleigh. There seem to be people here who have as great a *penchant* for onions as Spaniards have for garlic, or Chinese for opium. Nor do they always stop at onions, but extend their depredations to young potatoes, collards, &c. We can assure these gentry that steel traps are being daily planted in *uncertain* localities, and if, after this, they get their feet or hands bit, they cannot say we did not give them fair warning. Many shotguns, too, have been loaded with buck and brister, and some with Minie balls, and now stand ready for use Garden thieves had better beware. We have duly warned them. Almost every citizen having vegetables is willing to divide with the soldiers, though we believe that most of the thieving here is carried on by the lazy, worthless population, both white and black, The *Bulletin* says:

Ornamental.—A new style of headdress made its appearance on our streets yesterday. This queer looking bonnet closely resembled an empty flour barrel with both heads knocked out and a hole cut in the side, through which was thrust the head of the wearer. In place of flowers or "artificials," each side of the "new style" was ornamented with a neat strip of paste-board, bearing the inscription, "Garden thief." We understand that this unique covering for the head was invented by Col. Willard Warner, commandant of the post. The wearer, (a colored individual) paraded up and down our streets, escorted by a gentleman in blue, carrying a musket, (a member of Uncle Sam's family we think.)

Every facility was afforded for "showing off" the new invention, but candor compels us to say that the unfortunate came in for more ridicule than admiration. We don't think the new style will be worn much.

Important to Owners of Abandoned Lands.

The following order and its approval by the War Department is of great importance to owners of abandoned lands, now in cultivation by freedmen:

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU—AN ORDER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF FREEDMEN, Refugees and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C, May 22, 1865.

CIRCULAR No. 3.—*Whereas*, a large amount of land in the State of Virginia and other States that have been in insurrection has been abandoned by disloyal owners and is now being cultivated by freedmen, and whereas the owners of such lands are attempting to obtain possession of them, and thus deprive the freedmen of the fruits of their industry, it is ordered that all abandoned lands in said State under cultivation by the freedmen be retained in their possession until the crops now growing shall be secured for their benefit, unless full and just compensation be made for their labor and its products, and for expenditure. The above order will not be so construed so as to relieve disloyal persons from the consequences of their disloyalty, and the application for the restoration of their lands by this class of persons will in no case be entertained by any military authority. O. O. HOWARD, Major-Gen., Com. Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands.

THE ORDER TO BE OBSERVED.

WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, May 22, 1865.

All military authorities will sustain the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and aid him in the execution of the above order.

By direction of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt. Gen.
Approved: E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

The Marriage of Negroes.

Gen. Halleck, commanding the Military Division, including the Department of North Carolina, has issued the following order relative to the marriage of negroes. It is eminently proper that negroes living together as man and wife should be married, and should be held responsible for their conduct towards one another, and for the care and support of their children:

"HEADQ'RS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE JAMES, Richmond, Va., May 28, 1865.

General Orders, No. 8:

I. The attention of clergymen and magistrates who are authorized by the laws of Virginia and North Carolina to perform marriage ceremonies is respectfully called to the cases of colored men and women in their respective parishes and districts who have marital relations without contracting marital obligations. Such persons should be duly instructed in regard to their social and domestic duties, and especially in regard to their duty to support and educate their offspring. They must be made to understand that the laws of God as well as the laws of their country, forbid their living together as man and wife without the solemnization of marriage.

II. Military orders in regard to oaths and license to be taken before marriage will not be deemed applicable to colored persons, nor to those who marry them, unless a fee be charged, nor will any formalities be required which are not necessary for the completion of a civil contract of marriage by the laws of the State. All such marriages, however, should be duly registered and a proper certificate given to the parties. It is recommended that all fees in such cases be remitted and all unnecessary expenses discouraged.

III. It is hoped that all persons interested in ameliorating the contion of the colored race, and in improving their social character, will use their influence in promoting the object in view.

By order of MAJ. GEN. HALLECK.
J. C. KELTON, Asst. Adjt. General."

Minstrelsy.—Mr, Charles Thomas is in this City, and wishes to engage a Company of Minstrels to make a tour of the Southern cities. Any members of the "Profession," in this City, will consult their own interest by calling on him at the Exchange Hotel immediately.
June 3-2t*

For an Ice Cool Glass of Soad Water go to BLUMENTHAL'S, six doors south of the Capitol, on Fayetteville Street. May 29-2w

For a good Cigar go to BLUMENTHAL'S, six doors south of the Capitol, on Fayetteville Street.

A NEW PAPER.

THE DAILY RALEIGH RECORD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OBTAINED THE necessary permit from the military authorities, propose to publish in the City of Raleigh a daily newspaper to be called the RALEIGH RECORD. This paper will contain a record of the important events of the country, both civil and military, the latest military orders affecting the interests of the people of North Carolina and of the South, the daily market prices of provisions, stocks, &c., and such other miscellaneous reading matter as is usually found in the columns of daily newspapers.

Having no party purposes to subserve, and no political aspirations to gratify, we shall, whenever we feel called upon to do so, speak our honest sentiments in regard to the great public measures affecting the interests of our people, unwarped by partizan feeling or personal animosity.

Persons in the City desiring to subscribe for the RALEIGH RECORD will please call at our office in the old *Register* building, near the Court-House, and opposite the Yarborough Hotel, to give us their names.

TERMS: Single copy 10 cents; for three months $3,00; for six months $5,00; news dealers $5,00 per hundred copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS: One square for each insertion $1,00. A liberal deduction will be made for advertising by the month or the year.

☞ The first number of this paper will be issued on Thursday morning next.

J. D. HUFHAM,
N. B. COBB.

Raleigh, N. C., May 31st, 1865 tf

Treasury Department, SIXTH SPECIAL AGENCY, Raleigh, N. C., May 25th, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE OF U. S. TREASURY Regulations, issued May 9th, 1865, is hereby published for the benefit of persons desiring to carry on business in Raleigh and vicinity:

"ARTICLE VII.

Persons desiring to keep a supply store at any place within an insurrectionary State, shall make application therefor to the nearest officer of the Treasury Department, which application shall set forth that the applicant is loyal to the government of the United States; and upon filing evidence of such loyalty a license for such Supply Store shall forthwith be granted, and the person to whom the license is given shall be authorized to purchase goods at any other Supply Store within the insurrectionary States, or at such other point in the United States as he may select.

The party receiving such license shall pay therefor the license fee prescribed by the Internal Revenue Law."

All parties engaged or about to engage in business, are respectfully notified to comply with the above regulations. CHAS. H. WOODS,
Local Special Ag't U. S. Treasury.

Office on second floor corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Street, in the Smith building. May 25-tf

The North Carolina Times,

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO

News, Politics, Commerce, Agriculture, Arts, Science and Literature,

VESTAL & JOY, Editors and Proprietors:

PUBLISHED AT NEWBERN, N. C.

—:oo:—

THE NORTH CAROLINA TIMES

WILL FURNISH

THE LATEST NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS,

AT THF EARLIEST MOMENT.

It will maintain the Union, oppose Secession, and strive, by argument and persuasion, to encourage that spirit of

LOYALTY TO THE GOVERNMENT

upon which the future Peace and Prosperity of the People must forever depend.

It is hoped that the interest and variety of its contents—its regard for the Business interests of the community—its Financial and Market Reports—and its advocacy of all just and humane enterprises, will commend it to

The Patronage of all Classes of People

—AND MAKE IT—

A WELCOME VISITOR

TO THE

Family Circle, the Counting-Room and the Workshop.

—:oo:—

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE NORTH CAROLINA TIMES, issued every MORNING, (Sundays excepted,) and is furnished to Subscribers (by Mail or Carrier,) at

TEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Particular attention is paid to the prompt and early delivery of the paper to its Patrons in the City, and to the regularity of its transmission to those abroad.

—:oo:—

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

PER SQUARE, OF ONE INCH,

$1 first insertion, 50 cts. each subsequent do.

All advertisements must be paid for at the desk in the Counting Room previous to insertion.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865.

The Great Invention of the Age in

Hoop Skirts.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT.

THIS INVENTION CONSISTS OF DUPLEX (OR two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any Single Spring Skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm-Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress.

A Lady having Enjoyed the Pleasure, Comfort and Great Convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the Single yarn covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rods on every Skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

WESTS', BRADLEY & CARY, (late J. I. & J. O. West,) Proprietors of the Invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

☞ Inquire for the Duplex Elleptic (or double) Spring Skirt. May 10-tf

U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS.

Morehead City and Goldsboro', and Goldsboro' and Raleigh Lines.

CARS LEAVE NEWBERNE FOR RALEIGH AT 11.30 A. M.
For Morehead City at 4.50 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Raleigh for New Berne at 10 A. M.
Leave Morehead City for New Berne at 9.20 A. M.

WILMINGTON AND GOLDSBORO' LINE.

Leave Goldsboro' for Wilmington at 3.10 P. M.
Leave Wilmington for Goldsboro' at 4.30 A. M.

J. B. VAN DYKE, Superintendent.
May 24-tf

C. M. FARRISS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS RE-OPENED AT HIS OLD STAND AND would respectfully inform his former patrons, and the public generally, that he still has on hand a limited stock of

Citizens' Goods.

He expects in a few weeks to receive a rich and varied assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and will be happy to supply his old customers upon liberal terms.

Orders from a distance will be filled with dispatch and entire satisfaction guaranteed. May 20-tf

POALK & WEST,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 54, Pollock Street,

Newbern, N. C.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

May 25-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

Hillsboro' Street.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN CLOSED FOR some time past, will now be opened by the subscribers for the accommodation of the public.

No pains or expense will be spared to make the Exchange a first class Hotel.

RANDALL & BOWEN, Proprietors.
May 12-tf

EGGS AND BUTTER WANTED.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FRESH EGGS AND Butter at the Store formerly occupied by Jas. McKimmon, near the head of Fayetteville street. May 10-tf

AGREEMENT

In Relation to the Introduction of Goods and Supplies.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 9TH SECTION OF THE Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1864, it is hereby agreed that goods, wares and merchandise, not contraband of war, may be taken to all military posts now or hereafter occupied by the national forces of the United States in the State of North Carolina, in such monthly amounts as will be sufficient to give all loyal persons authority to sell such monthly amounts as they shall desire authority to sell at the respective posts.

Goods, wares and merchandise may be taken to other places than military posts, to be disposed of as above; provided, the Commanding General of the Department, and the Supervising Special Agent agree to the same.

All parties who commence business after the publication of this agreement, must file an oath of loyalty with the Supervising Special Agent.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Maj. Gen'l Commanding.
D. HEATON, Sup'g Sp'l Agent, Treas. Department.

Office U. S. Purchasing Agent, BEAUFORT, N. C., May 8, 1865.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as U. S. Purchasing Agent for the products of North Carolina, would request all persons having permits previous to this date, to call at his office located in Newbern, in the same building with D. Heaton, Esq., Supervising Special Agent Treasury Department, and at Beaufort, at the office of C. T. Blakeslee, Ass't Sp'l Agent Treas. Dept., and have the same registered. All persons having products to sell must sell to the Purchasing Agent, or to persons authorized by him to purchase. Products bought or sold by others than authorized agents, will be liable to confiscation by the United States Government.

PETER LAWSON, Purchasing Agent.
May 25-tf

MURRAY & NEPHEW,

COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,

AND AGENTS FOR MURRAY'S NORTH CAROLINA STEAMSHIP LINE,

62 South Street, New York.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON AND NAVAL Stores will receive our special attention. Consignments made through GEO. W. DILL, Morehead, will be forwarded free of charge.

All orders promptly filled. Having been in the North Carolina trade for over twenty years, we feel competent to satisfy our correspondents in all particulars.

N. B.—Full quotations of our markets furnished.
May 15-tf

NEWBERN

COTTON GIN COMPANY.

POLLOCK STREET,

(FIRST DOOR FROM EAST FRONT STREET.)

This Company have at great expense erected suitable Buildings and Machinery for Ginning Cotton by Steam Power, and are prepared to Gin and Press Cotton on favorable terms, and solicits the patronage of the Cotton Growers of this vicinity.

Apply to LELAND, BIGLOW & CO., Agents.
May 15-3m

Barham's Hotel,

GOLDSBORO', N., C.,

South and Opposite the Court House Square.

BOARD CAN BE HAD BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH.

HIS LONG EXPERIENCE IN THE BUSINESS, the comfort of his guests, he feels assured will entitle him to public patronage. May 19-1m

S. BLAGGE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN ALL KINDS OF

SUTLER'S GOODS,
GROCERIES AND
PROVISIONS,

☞ BRICK STORE, ☜

CRAVEN ST., NEWBERN, N. C.
May 18-1m.

I. BLUMENTHAL,

(*Late Q. M. Agent U. S. Military Railroads, Military Div. Miss.*)

COOL SODA FOUNTAIN AND CONFECTIONERY.

ALSO,

Choice Havana Cigars,

Six doors South of Capitol on Fayetteville Street, at Heartt & Iredell's old stand.
May 16-1m

HOUGH & CO.,

LATE W. C. HAMILTON & CO.,

CORNER SOUTH FRONT AND MIDDLE STS.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, PROVISONS, CROCKERY AND FURNITURE.

May 15-1m

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, OR A PARTNER WANTED.

ONE OF THE FINEST WATER POWERS IN THE State of North Carolina is offered for sale. It is situated on Neuse River, nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh. The present improvement are a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Oil Mill, and it is a most desirable situation for a cotton factory. The owner would consider the proposals of any energetic gentleman acquainted with the manufacture of cotton cloth, for a partnership business in erecting and carrying on such a business. This opportunity should not be overlooked by any capitalist who may desire to be the pioneer of the manufacturing interst in North Carolina. Address Progress office, Raleigh, N. C. April 30

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S

BOARDING HOUSE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

BY THE DAY, WEEK AND MONTH.

April 17-tf

NURSE WANTED.

A GOOD NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL IS WANTed, for whose services good wages will be paid. A competent woman can find a good home by immediate application at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
May 22-tf

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

A. McLACKLAN,

WITH

JAS. L. STEVENSON & BRO.,

On Middle Street, 2 Doors from Broad,

ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY RECEIVING fresh supplies of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS and CAPS, SHOES and BOOTS, Groceries, Flour, &c., in varied assortments, bought in the best markets and at the lowest prices.

Newbern, May 25-1m.

1865. Counting-House 1865.

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thu'day	Friday	Sat'day		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thu'day	Friday	Sat'day
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
FEB				1	2	3	4		30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	AUGT			1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
MAR.				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	SEP						1	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	26	27	28	29	30	31			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
APRL							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	OCT'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30								29	30	31				
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6	NOV				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
JUNE					1	2	3	DEC'R						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

CUTTER & FRENCH,

(OLD STAND OF TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.,)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Flour, Butter, Cheese, West India Goods, Spices,

ARMY, NAVY AND SUTLER GOODS,

VEGETABLES,

Green and Dried Fruit,

TIN WARE AND STOVES,

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Confectionery of all Kinds,

Yankee Notions,

OFFICERS AND CITIZENS' CLOTHING, MILITARY BADGES, TRIMMINGS AND EQUIPMENTS,

RUBBER GOODS OF ALL KINDS

In fact everything required by Soldiers or Citizens.
W. B. CUTTER. C. E. FRENCH.
May 15-tf
Standard copy.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

Pollock Street, one door West of East Front Street,

Newbern, N. C.,

Respectfully announce that they offer for sale at their Store a choice and well selected Stock of

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
FRUITS,
FORAGE, &c.,

Which they will sell, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

In qualities and at prices that cannot fail to suit the buyer.

We will also sell bils of Exchange on New York, or Boston, in sums to suit.

Give us a call and we will satisfy any reasonable man that this is the place to buy.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.
May 15-3m

NEW GRIST MILL.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.

HAVE ADDED TO THEIR ESTABLISHMENT A NEW

Steam Grist Mill,

In which they will grind Corn in large or small quantities, and furnish an excellent article of

MEAL.

We are also prepared to purchase CORN in any quantity that may be offered.

NICE SWEET CORN MEAL.

Cheaper than can be purchased anywhere else in North Carolina.

☞ GIVE US A CALL! ☜

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO,
May 15-3m Newbern, N. C.

H. J. MENNINGER,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST

CORNER OF POLLOCK AND MIDDLE STS.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

(The old stand of J. Gooding and I. Disosway,)
May 15-1m.

DAILY PROGRESS.

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1865.

THE NEWS.

Terrible Calamity in Mobile.

The Assassination Trial.

GENERAL NEWS.

Our Northern files of the 30th furnish us the following news:

FROM MOBILE

A terrible calamity is reported as having occurred at Mobile on Sunday, caused by the explosion of the ordnance stores in the magazine in that city. The shock was terrific, and the city was shaken to its foundation. Eight squares of buildings were destroyed and five hundred persons were buried in the ruins. The cause of the explosion is not stated. The loss is estimated at $8,000,000. Another dispatch says that three hundred people were killed and many wounded [illegible] cars, with all on board, were [illegible] the material which exploded was a portion of the munitions of war surrendered by the Rebel General Dick Taylor, and probably, as was the case at City Point some time since, the disaster was occasioned by the careless handling of some of the shell, etc.

THE TRIAL

On the 29th in the court engaged in the trial of the conspirators in the assassination plot, Messrs. Reverdy Johnson, F. A. Aiken and J. W. Clampitt, Mrs. Surratt's counsel, presented a paper impeaching the credibility of H. Van Steinacker, who had been an officer in the Rebel army, and who testified last week to hearing Rebel officers discuss with Booth at the camp of a Rebel regiment a project for the assassination of the late President. The paper charged Van Steinacker with being a deserter from the Federal army, and denied that he was an officer in the Rebel army, or that he met Booth at the time specified, accuses him of stealing, and makes other grave charges. A debate took place on allowing the paper to appear on the records of the court, which was refused, and Judge Advocate Holt stated that there was no objection to the recall of the witness. A number of witnesses testified to the character of Dr. Mudd, ; one colored woman (a servant of Dr. Mudd's) states that another woman was considered a liar. Dr. George Mudd, a relative of the prisoner, testified to his being informed by the accused that on the Monday following Booth and Harrold's visit two suspicious characters had been at his house on the Saturday previous, and of his subsequently informing the military authorities of the fact. The witness thought that D. J. Thomas, one of the witnesses for the prosecution was insane. Other witnesses, from Canada, testified to interviews had in Montreal between Jacob Thompson, George N. Saunders, J. Wilkes Booth, Dr. Blackburn, Beverly Tucker and others of the assassin plot. It is now stated that the testimony taken in secret session during the trial of the assassins will soon be published in full, the reasons for keeping it from the public having ceased to exist.

GENERAL NEWS.

The corner stone of the monument at Gettysburg, at the Soldiers' National Cemetery, will be laid on the Fourth of July in an appropriate manner. Major General Oliver O. Howard, who commanded the Army of Tennessee, will deliver the oration on that occasion.

Officers returning from the wars are selling their horses at very low prices, and Government is disposing of the surplus horses and mules of the wagon trains at an average price of about thirty dollars each. There will be a great opportunity for speculators, for several months to come, in purchasing an immense amount of Government property, which will be doubtless sacrificed at very low prices.

The proprietors of the principal stock-yards of Chicago have resolved to stop all business on Sunday except receiving such as may arrive on that day. The Eastern roads having resolved to ship no stock on Sunday, the dealers at Chicago have addressed a circular to the Southern and Western roads inviting them to do likewise.

At a meeting of citizens held in the capital of Alabama on the 11th instant, a petition was prepared, to be forwarded to the President, praying him either to permit the Rebel Governor to call the Legislature together, or to appoint a military Governor for the relief of the people.

A riot has broken out near Masillon, Ohio, among the coal miners of that vicinity, the "Union" objecting to men being set to work at less than rates prescribed by its members. As all such affairs end, it will result injuriously to the "strikers." The military have been called out and several arrests made.

On the 6th instant Captain Bradford, a nephew of Mr. Davis, gave himself up at Bayou Sara, expecting the treatment of a prisoner of war, but on account of numerous charges preferred against him by residents; he was sent to Baton Rouge and lodged in the guard house by General Herron.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 24th says that the number of bodies taken from the ill-fated Monitor Patapsco is thirteen, only one of which, that of Jos. H. Johnson, son of Fleet Surgeon Johnson, has been recognized. Another body had the initials C. L. B marked on one of the stockings. The bodies have been buried on James Island.

An election was recently held at Fernandina, Fla., at which Mr. Mott, a popular resident of that place and a strong Union man, was chosen to be Mayor. He was sworn into office by Chief Justice Chase. On this occasion the colored citizens exercised the right of suffrage.

The trouble between Judge Trigg, of the United States Court in Tennessee, and Gov. Brownlow, is assuming a more definite form, and the breach is becoming wider. A statement by Governor Brownlow—written not as Governor, but as editor of the Knoxville *Whig*, and published in the Nashville papers—contains some very severe charges against him.

A number of the "emigrants" on board the bark Brontes, whose detention at San Francisco has been heretofore noticed, have been arrested on the charge of conspiring to seize a Peruvian steamer lying in the harbor of San Francisco, with the intention of making her a privateer under the Mexican flag, to attack French vessels. The case is being examined by the authorities.

It is said that the Government has recently become possessed of additional evidence against the Canada Rebel agents Jacob Thompson and Sanders, showing not only their direct implication in the conspiracy to murder President Lincoln, but also in Dr. Blackburn's infamous plot to introduce yellow fever into this country from the West Indies.

The Government, it is said, has knowledge that the spirit of the Rebellion is not yet entirely vanquished. The reports received at the War Department daily show that many portions of the South must be governed by military power for some time to come. At least one hundred thousand good troops, however, will be kept in the field for garrison and patrol service

We have the particulars of the capture of a sail-boat containing seven white men and a colored [illegible] Sable, Florida, on the 17th inst., by [illegible] the Second Florida National cavalry, [illegible] in search of the party along the coast [illegible]. As the baggage of the white captives [illegible] considerable Rebel money, Rebel docu[illegible] gold, and as they appeared to be [illegible], and acknowledged having re[illegible] Richmond, they are supposed to be [illegible] held positions of importance in the [illegible] who were endeavoring to make [illegible] Florida. The names they gave are [illegible] Richard S. McCullock, Frederick [illegible] McCormick, Julius C. Pratt, Thos. [illegible] and Jesse A. Horner. Either these are fictitious [illegible] individuals are unimportant citizens, as the army and navy registers for 1864 contain no [illegible] of officers, nor were any such persons members [illegible] last Rebel State Legislatures or Congress.

FROM WASHINGTON.

We find the following interesting items of news in the Washington letters, in our Northern files of the 30th ult.

REAR ADMIRAL BUCHANAN.

Admiral [illegible] Buchanan, senior officer of the rebel [illegible] found himself at Mobile on the 20th inst.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

It is understood, by the authority of the Surgeon-General, Secretary Seward's right arm, which was broken by the fall from his carriage, was released from the bandages in which it has been confined since the fracture, and that the Secretary made the first use of his hand in countersigning the President's proclamation of the 29th.

A LETTER OF CONDOLENCE.

The letter of condolence addressed by the Empress Eugenie to Mrs. Lincoln, was received here some time since, and is still in the hands of the French Minister, who has never delivered it. This circumstance, with others, obtains an interpretation of unkindness of feeling toward us on the part of the Napoleonic Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

Rumors traceable to a reliable source, are to-day that Major Gen. George H. Thomas, who has been ordered to Washington, will be placed in command of the Department of Virginia. Major Gen. Steedman, who has been here for several days, and who contemplated leaving to-morrow, has been ordered to await the arrival of Gen. Thomas.

GEN. SHERMAN'S DISPATCHES.

It is authoritatively denied that any of the dispatches of Gen. Sherman have ever been suppressed by the War Department; and it is also positively asserted that the particular dispatches publicly referred to recently have never reached the War Office. We learn that the Secretary of War, in the action he took relative to Gen. Sherman's famous memorandum, has been unanimously sustained by the President and Cabinet in Cabinet meeting.

PROBABLE ESCAPE OF BRECKINRIDGE.

We have nothing certain of the whereabouts of Breckinridge, Benjamin and their fugacious companions. It is believed, however, that they have succeeded in escaping to Texas.

MRS. GEN. LEE AND THE ARLINGTON ESTATE.

Upon what is considered good authority, it is asserted that Mrs. Gen. Lee has no intention, and never expressed any, of applying for the possession of the Arlington estate.

ASSIGNMENT OF MAJOR GENERALS OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

The following is understood to be the disposition of the Major Generals in the regular army which has been determined upon:

General Halleck takes command of the Pacific States.

General Sherman of the military division of the Mississippi, comprising the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and probably Louisiana.

General Meade of the Atlantic States.

General Sheridan of the trans-Mississippi.

General Geo. H Thomas of Virginia, North Carolina, and perhaps other Southern States.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. WARREN.

Major General G. K. Warren has resigned his commission as Major General of volunteers.

THE PAY OF THE TROOPS.

It is estimated that sixty millions of dollars will be required to pay off the whole army. This amount is ready as soon as the paymasters are prepared to call for and disburse it.

RETURN OF ANOTHER PRODIGAL SON.

W. W. Boyce, once a member of Congress from South Carolina, has arrived at Washington avowedly a Union man.

MR. STANTON NOT GOING TO BERLIN.

There is no truth in the published statement that Mr. Stanton will be offered the mission to Berlin, nor does he desire that position. It is his intention, however, to resign the Secretary ship when the affairs of the War Department become quieted.

REBELS IN THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

So far as heard from the persons elected to the Virginia House of Delegates have been either active rebel sympathizers or outright rebels. The two members elected from Alexandria are T. B. Robertson and J. A. English, who were among those selected last Fall by the commander at Alexandria and sent to and fro upon the railroad cars as the friends of the guerrillas and rebels, thus preventing attacks upon the trains.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

I have it from high authority that Jeff Davis will be tried in Washington under the indictment reported by the Grand Jury on Saturday last, all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. Secretary Stanton has not, as reported, refused to give up the ex-Rebel President to the authorities of the district. Nor is there, among those whose opportunities for information are the best, any apprehension that a jury cannot be obtained as easily as in ordinary capital cases, where jurors are objected to because they have formed or expressed an opinion based upon newspaper or other statements, the practise has been in the courts here to ask the juror whether he can or not try the case and render a verdict under the law as given by the Court, and upon the testimony as proven upon the trial, irrespective of any previously formed opinion. If he answers in the affirmative, he is directed to take a seat upon the jury. And it has been found that the more thoroughly educated and intelligent the person thus interrogated, the more promptly and readily he answers in the affirmative.

WEEDING OUT.

Under general orders from the War Department, boards of officers appointed by corps commanders are in session in the various brigades of the army, making up a record of the military history and service of all volunteer officers, with a view to the retention of those most meritorious and who may desire it in the permanent military organizations of the country.

The following correspondence, which, if not precisely correct, is certainly *ben trovato*, as the Italians say, is published in a New York journal:

To Lieut. Gen. Grant:

I think Lee will surrender if things are pressed.

Yours, PHIL SHERIDAN.

To Major Gen. Sheridan:

Press things. Yours,

U. S. GRANT.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY.

Col G F Granger, commanding 3d Brig 2d Div 10th A C, Post Commander.
Lieut S Sanford, 115th N Y Vols, A A A General, and Post Adjutant.
Capt S C F Smith, 9th Me Vols, A A I Gen.
Major George B. Dyer, 9th Me. Vols, Pro Marshal.
Lt Wm K Norton, 4th N H Vols, Assistant Pro Marshal.
Lt George S Dailey, 9th Maine Vols, Assistant Pro Marshal.
Capt Chas F Weeks, 2[illegible]th Me Vols, A A Q M.
Capt Geo C Almy, C S[illegible]
Surgeon Jno Knowlson, 169th N Y Vols, Chief Med Officer.
Capt E R Mosher, 169th N Y Vols, A D C.
Lt Ed Vanderzee, 169th N Y Vols, A D C.

OFFICERS OF 115TH REG'T N Y VOLUNTEERS.

N J Johnson, Lt Col Commanding.
E L Walrath, Major.
Nicholas De Graff, Act Adjutant.
Martin McMartin, Qr Master.

Lieut A C Slocum,	Commanding	Co	A.
Lieut A Collier,	do	do	B.
Lieut C L Clark,	do	do	C.
Capt Wm H Shaw,	do	do	E.
Capt E B Savage,	do	do	G.
Lieut M McIntosh,	do	do	I.
Lieut J M Hill,	do	do	K.

OFFICERS OF 9TH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Joseph Noble, Lieut Col Commanding.
George B Dyer, Major.
Henry H Wadsworth, Adjutant.
Geo S Hay, Qr Master.
Otis P Rice, As Surgeon.

Lieut Wm A Babcock,	Commanding	Co	A.
Capt L F McKenney,	do	do	B.
" Geo W Brown,	do	do	C.
" Benj J Hill,	do	do	D.
" J C Beal,	do	do	E.
Lieut W F Denning,	do	do	F.
" S A Doten,	do	do	G.
" A H Chase,	do	do	H.
Capt Geo S Colbath,	do	do	I.
Capt S S Mann,	do	do	K.

OFFICERS 4TH N. H. VOLS.

Lt. Col. F. W. Parker, Commanding.
" Geo W Huckins, A R Q M.
1st Lt Alfred Marland, Acting Adjutant.

" Joseph Wingate,	commanding	Co.	A.
" Leonard A Gay,	do	do	B.
Capt Louis McD Hussey,	do	do	C.
1st Lt Sam'l H Prescott,	do	do	D.
Capt Wm T Barker,	do	do	E.
" Clarence L. Chapman,	do	do	F.
2d Lt Patrick Dowd,	do	do	G.
1st Lt Edwin Whitford,	do	do	H.
Capt Geo F Quimby,	do	do	I.
" Geo W Huckins,	do	do	K.

OFFICERS 13TH IND. VOLS.

J H Lawrence, Major, commanding.
Saxey Ryan, Lt and Adjutant.
A H Baily, Lt and R Q M
N A Chamberlain, Ass't Surgeon.
Silas Clark, Capt commanding co A.
C Cary, 1st Lt.
M Gonser, 2d Lt.
Wm H Lowe, Capt commanding co B.
J H Kinnear, 1st Lt.
R H Jones, 2d Lt.
T Riefis, Capt commanding co C.
S Morrison, 1st Lt.
A O Mitchell, 2d Lt.
R J Graham, Capt commanding co D.
T C Gurley, 1st Lt.
J H Sherrow, 2d Lt.
W T Stepp, Capt commanding co E.
J C Boyd, 1st Lt
Wm A Ketchum, 2d Lt.
Companies F, G, H, I and K are commanded by officers whose names have been mentioned.

OFFICERS OF 169TH REG'T N Y VOLS.

J A Colvin, Lieut Col commanding.
Joseph H Allen, Major.
John Knowlson, Surgeon.
E W Church, Acting Adj't and Q M.
Lieut Ed Jacques, commanding co A.
Lieut J B Foot, commanding co B.
Capt J H Warren, commanding co C.
Lieut B McGuire, commanding co D.
Capt H Mulhall, comd'g co E.
Capt E R Smith, comd'g co F.
Lieut E Van Sant[illegible] comd'g co G.
Lieut C G Franc[illegible] comd'g co H.
Capt J H Dunn, comd'g co I.
Lieut J H Straight, comd'g co K.

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., April 27th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL HAS THE GREAT satisfaction of announcing to the Army and to the People of North Carolina that hostilities within this State have definitely ceased; that for us the war is ended, and it is hoped that peace will soon be restored throughout our country.

It is now the duty of all to cultivate friendly relations with the same zeal which has characterized our conduct of the war, that the blessings of union, peace and material prosperity may be speedily restored to the entire country. It is confidently believed and expected that the troops of this army and the people of North Carolina will cordially unite in honest endeavors to accomplish this great end.

All good and peaceable citizens will be protected and treated with kindness, while those who disturb the peace, or violate the laws, will be punished with the severity of martial law.

The troops will be distributed so as best to secure the interests of the United States Government and protect the people, until a civil government can be established in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States. The most perfect discipline and good conduct are enjoined upon all officers and soldiers, and cordial support upon all good citizens.

All who are peaceably disposed are invited to return to their homes, and resume their industrial pursuits. Such as have been deprived of their animals and wagons by the hostile armies will be temporarily supplied, as far as practicable, upon application to the nearest Provost Marshal, by loans of the captured property in possession of the Quartermaster's Department. The needy will also be supplied, for the time being, with subsistence stores from the Commissary Department.

It will be left to the Judicial Department of the Government to punish those political leaders who are responsible for secession, rebellion and civil war, with all its horrors. Between the Government of the United States and the people of North Carolina there is peace.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

May 20-1w

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., May 12, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45.

I. HEREAFTER COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE IN the State of North Carolina, in articles not contraband of war, will be restricted only by the regulations of the Treasury Department.

The following articles are contraband of war, to-wit: arms, ammunition, and all articles from which ammunition is manufactured, gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad iron and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires, insulators, and instruments for operating telegraph lines.

All *military* restrictions upon trade in articles other than those above enumerated are removed.

II. Hereafter no military tax will be imposed upon citizens for passes or permits of any kind, nor for any other reason whatever, and all orders from whatever source authorizing such taxes are hereby revoked.

By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assist. Adj't Gen'l.

May 20-1w

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., May 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 56.

Gratuitous issues of rations to citizens will cease on and after the 31st of May instant.

The surplus Commissary Stores in this Department will be sold to citizens at the various military posts, in small quantities for family use.

Sales will be made by any Post Commissary upon the order of the Post Commander, which order will be based upon an oath of the person desiring to purchase, that the supplies purchased shall not be re-sold, but shall be used for his or her own family, or be given to the poor. All persons must take the oath of allegiance before being permitted to purchase.

The prices will be fixed by the Chief Commissary, and will be such as to cover the actual cost to the government, including the cost of transportation.

By command of Major General Schofield,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

May 20-1w

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

Office Provost Marshal,
POST OF RALEIGH, N. C., May 30th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.

NO SUTLER, PURVEYOR OR CITIZEN WILL sell to *any person* Spiritous or Malt Liquors. Any disobedience of this order will result in the imprisonment of the guilty party, and the confiscation of all his goods.

GEO. B. DYER,
Maj. 9th Me. Vols. and Provost Marshal.

May 30-tf

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Concerning Commercial Intercourse with Insurrectionary States.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, April 29, 1865.

BEING DESIROUS TO RELIEVE ALL LOYAL citizens and well disposed persons residing in insurrectionary States from unnecessary commercial restrictions, and to encourage them to return to peaceful pursuits, *it is hereby ordered*:

1. That all restrictions upon internal, domestic, and coastwise commercial intercourse be discontinued in such parts of the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and so much of Louisiana as lies east of the Mississippi river, as shall be embraced within the lines of national military occupation, excepting only such restrictions as are imposed by acts of Congress and regulations in pursuance thereof, prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the President; and excepting also from the effect of this order the following articles contraband of war, to wit: Arms, ammunition, all articles from which ammunition is manufactured, gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad iron and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires, insulators, and instruments for operating telegraph lines.

II. That all existing military and naval orders in any manner restricting internal, domestic and coastwise commercial intercourse and trade with or in the localities above named be, and the same are hereby revoked; and that no military or naval officer, in any manner, interrupt or interfere with the same, or with any boats or other vessels engaged therein, under proper authority pursuant to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Concerning Commercial Intercouse with and in Insurrectionary States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, MAY 9, 1865.

WITH a view of carrying out the purposes of the Executive, as expressed in his executive order, bearing date April 29, 1865, "to relieve all loyal citizens and well disposed persons residing in insurrectionary States from unnecessary commercial restrictions, and to encourage them to return to peaceful pursuits," the following regulations are prescribed, and will hereafter govern commercial intercourse in and between the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana east of the Mississippi river, heretofore declared in insurrection, and the loyal States:

I.

All commercial transactions under these regulations shall be conducted under the supervision of officers of the customs, and others acting as officers of the customs.

II. PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

The following articles are prohibited and none such will be allowed to be transported to or within any State heretofore declared in insurrection, except on Government account, viz: Arms, ammunition, all articles from which ammunition is manufactured, gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad iron, and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires, insulators, and instruments for operating telegraph lines.

III. AMOUNTS OF PRODUCTS ALLOWED, AND PLACES WHICH SUCH MAY BE TRANSPORTED.

It having been determined and agreed upon by the proper officers of the War and Treasury Departments, in accordance with the requirements of section 9 of the act of July 2, 1864, that the amount of goods required to supply the necessities of loyal persons residing in insurrectionary States, within the military lines of the United States forces, shall be an amount equal to the aggregate of the applications therefor, and that the places to which such goods may be taken shall be all places within such lines that may be named in the several applications for transportation thereto, it is therefore directed that clearance shall be granted upon application, by any loyal person or party, for all goods and merchandise not prohibited, in such amounts, and to such places which, under the revenue and collection laws of the United States, have been created ports of entry and delivery in the coastwise trade, as the applicant may desire.

IV. CLEARANCE.

Before any vessel shall be cleared for any port within the insurrectionary States, or from one port to another therein, or from any such ports to a port in the loyal States, the master of every such vessel shall present to the proper officer of customs, or other officer acting as such, a manifest of her cargo, which manifest shall set forth the character of the merchandise composing said cargo, and, if showing no prohibited articles, shall be certified by such officer of the customs.

V. ARRIVAL AND DISCHARGE OF CARGO IN AN INSURRECTIONARY STATE.

On the arrival of any such vessel at the port of destination, it shall be the duty of the master thereof forthwith to present to the proper officer of the customs the certified manifest of her cargo; whereupon the officer shall cause the vessel to be discharged under his general supervision; and, if the cargo is found to correspond with the manifest, a certificate to the effect shall be given to said master.

If there shall be found on board any prohibited articles, such articles shall be seized and held subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Treasury; and the officer shall forthwith report to the Department all the facts of the case; and any such vessel arriving from any foreign port, or from any domestic port without a proper clearance, or with contraband articles on board, shall, with the cargo, be seized and held as subject to confiscation under the laws of the United States.

VI. LADING WITHIN AND DEPARTURE FROM AN INSURRECTIONARY STATE.

Vessels in ports within an insurrectionary State, not declared by proclamation open to the commerce of the world, shall be laden under the supervision of the proper officer of this Department, whose duty it shall be to require, before any articles are allowed to be shipped, satisfactory evidence that upon all merchandise so shipped the taxes and fees required by law and these regulations have been paid or secured to be paid, which fact, with the amount so paid, shall be certified upon the manifest before clearance shall be granted; and if, upon any articles so shipped, the fees and internal revenue taxes, or either, shall only have been secured to be paid, such fact shall be noted upon the manifest, and the proper officer at the port of destination of such vessel shall hold the goods until all such taxes and fees shall be paid according to law and these regulations.

VII. SUPPLY STORES.

Persons desiring to keep a supply store at any place within an insurrectionary State shall make application therefore to the nearest officer of the Treasury Department, which application shall set forth that the applicant is loyal to the Government of the United States, and upon filing evidence of such loyalty a license for such supply store shall forthwith be granted; and the person to whom the license is given shall be authorized to purchase goods at any other supply store within the insurrectionary States, or at such other point in the United States as he may select.

The party receiving such license shall pay therefor the license fee prescribed by the internal revenue law.

VIII. EXCEPTED ARTICLES.

All articles of local production and consumption, such as fresh vegetables, fruits, butter, ice, eggs, fresh meats, wool, coal, &c., &c., may, without fee or restriction, be freely transported and sold at such points within insurrectionary State as the owner thereof may desire.

IX. SHIPMENT OF PRODUCTS OF AN INSURRECTIONARY STATE.

All cotton not produced by persons with their own labor, or with the labor of freedmen or others employed and paid by them, must, before shipment to any port or place in a loyal State, be sold to and resold by an officer of the Government specially appointed for the purpose under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President, and before any following any cotton or other product to be shipped or granting clearance for any vessel, the proper customs officer, or other person acting as such, must require from the purchasing Agent or the internal revenue officer a certificate that cotton proposed to be shipped has been resold by him, or that twenty-five per cent. of the value thereof has been paid to such purchasing Agent in money, and that the cotton is thereby free from further fee or tax. If the cotton proposed to be shipped is claimed and proved to be the product of a person's own labor or of freedmen or others employed and paid by them, the officer will require that the shipping fee of three cents per pound shall be paid or secured to be paid thereon.

If any product other than cotton is offered for shipment, he certificate of the internal revenue officer, that all internal taxes due thereon have been collected and paid, must be produced prior to such products being shipped or cleared; and if there is no internal revenue officer, then such taxes shall be collected by the customs officer, or he shall cause the same to be secured to be paid as provided in these regulations.

X. INLAND TRANSPORTATION.

The provisions of these regulations, necessarily modified, shall be considered applicable to all shipments inland to or within insurrectionary States by any means of transportation whatsoever.

XI. CHARGES.

Goods not prohibited may be transported to insurrectionary States free.

The charges upon all products shipped or transported from an insurrectionary State, other than upon cotton, shall be the charges prescribed by the internal revenue laws. Upon cotton, other than that purchased and resold by the Government, three cents per pound, which must be credited by the officer collecting, as follows, viz: two cents per pound as the internal tax and one cent per pound as the shipping fee. All cotton purchased and resold by the Government shall be allowed to be transported free from all fees and taxes whatsoever.

XII. RECORDS TO BE KEPT.

Full and complete accounts and records must be kept, by all officers acting under these regulations, of their transactions under them, in such manner and form as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Customs.

XIII. LOYALTY A REQUISITE.

No goods shall be sold in an insurrectionary State by or to, nor any transaction held with, any person or persons not loyal to the Government of the United States.

Proof of loyalty must be the taking and subscribing the following oath, or evidence to be filed that it, or one similar in purport and meaning, has been taken, viz:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and all laws made in pursuance thereto."

FORMER REGULATIONS REVOKED.

These regulations shall take effect and be in force on and after the 10th day of May, 1865, and shall supersede all other regulations and circulars heretofore prescribed by the Treasury Department concerning commercial intercourse between loyal and insurrectionary States, all of which are hereby rescinded and annulled.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON CITY, May 9, 1865.

The foregoing rules and regulations concerning commercial intercourse with and in States and parts of States declared in insurrection, prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in conformity with Acts of Congress relating thereto, having been seen and considered by me, are hereby approved.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

June 3-d8t.

BACON, FLOUR, LARD, &C., &C.,

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE,

250 GALLONS NICE SYRUP, BY THE BARREL,
50 Bbls Family Flour, Hawkins' Mills & other brands,
25 Barrels Extra Superfine, Hawkins' Mills,
20 " Superfine, " "
15 " Fine, " "
50 Bushels White Corn Meal,
50 " Peas,
400 " Prime Corn,
200 " White Wheat, of the new crop,
700 Pounds clean new Rice,
500 " choice Lard, in kegs and barrels,
700 " nice Family Bacon,
250 " Bright New Orleans Sugar,
1000 Yarks 4-4 Brown Sheetings,
40 Cases Carolina Belle, and other Snuff,
20 Kegs Old Dominion Nails,
1 New Two-horse Wagon,
1 Cottage Bedstead and Spring Matrass,
1 Barrel Shad,
Cotton Yarns, Calf Skins, Shoe Nails, Vinegar, Sweet Potatoes, &c., &c.

Bakers, and others, in want of the above articles will do well to call on us before purchasing elsewhere.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, June 3, 1865-1t

HORSE STOLEN.

JUNE 1ST., NOON, FROM THE FRONT OF Exchange Hotel, a Small Grey Horse, with thin mane and tale; having dark spots about the face, and in thin flesh. He had on when taken, a citizen's saddle, black; a United States Cavalry bridle, and martingales temporarily attached to a web saddle girth, in which was a knot.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the delivery of the Horse, or half his value for the detection and delivery of the thief to the Provost Marshal of Raleigh.

E. SMITH,
Exchange Hotel.

June 3-2t

WOOD WANTED.

THE UNDERSIGNED SOLICIT PROPOSALS FOR furnishing Fifteen Hundred Cords of Wood to the Insane Asylum.

The Wood can be delivered upone the line of the Railroad leading to Raleigh, or at the Asylum, as bidders prefer.

P. F. PESCUD,
S. H. ROGERS,
J. W. B. WATSON, } Ex. Com.

June 3-2w

POCKET-BOOK LOST!

LOST, ON OR NEAR FAYETTEVILLE STREET A small Black Pocket-Book, containing about $50 in greenbacks and some papers, besides a safe key. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving the Book, or any of its contents at THIS OFFICE.

June 3-2t*

$5 REWARD.

TAKEN FROM MY LOT IN THIS CITY, ON THE 31st ult., a Grey Horse, about six years old. He is blind, and his weathers are skinned. The above reward will be given for any information so I can get him again.

A. L. LOUGEE.

June 3-tf

HOUGH & CO.,

(LATE W. C. HAMILTON & CO.,)

CORNER SOUTH FRONT AND MIDDLE STS.,

WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY
& FURNITURE,

Have just received, per Steamer ELLEN S. TERRY, a well-selected Stock of

SUGARS, MOLASSES,
TOBACCOES & SNUFF,
SALT, TEA, COFFEE,
HAMS, BACON,
CROCKERY, PAILS,
BROOMS, WOODEN WARE,
FLOUR, CRACKERS,
CAKES, BASKETS,
FURNITURE of every description,
LOOKING-GLASSES, PAINTS,
AND OIL, KEROSENE OIL,

Wines and Liquors.

We also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Canned Meats,
Fruits and
Vegetables,

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS

AND A FINE-SELECTED STOCK OF

Yankee Notions.

We have established ourselves permanently in business, in this city, and respectfully solicit the patronage of Merchants of North Carolina, assuring them that in price and quality we can satisfy the most particular.

HOUGH & CO.,
New Berne, N. C.

May 30-3w

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED
AT THE
PROGRESS OFFICE.